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## MIND AGAINST MIND

Venezuelan Affair Reaches the Crucial Stage of Its Elucidation.

SKILL IN QUIBBLING NOW COUNTS MOST

Diplomatic Dodging of Points Presented the Game to Be Practiced.

BRITISH CHAMPIONS ARE WELL EQUIPPED

Peers of Their Class to Engage in the Delicate Negotiation.

MONROE DOCTRINE TO BE DISPOSED OF

Olney's Statement of the Somewhat Vague and Elusive Principle to Be Tested in Europe's Political Crueibles and Retorts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.-(Special Telegram.) -There is no longer any doubt that the State department sent a dispatch to Mr. Bayard last July or August on the Venezuela business. This dispatch, in the usual course of diplomatic affairs, would be read by our ambassador to the British foreign minister, and a copy of it left with him. A formal acknowledgement of its receipt might or might not be made. Mr. Bayard was probably instructed to ask for an early reply, and Lord Salisbury would be sure to say that an answer should be forthcoming as soon as he had had time to study the case presented by the United States with that care which proper respect for a friendly government would require.

There the matter would rest so far as Mr. Bayard was concerned. Foreign office clerks would be set to work to look up the Anglo-Venezuelan record. That office is so organized that each one of its under secretaries, of whom there are four, has a specified class of subjects assigned to him. A case of this kind, to which sudden importance has accrued from the presentation of such a dispatch as Mr. nent under secretary, and for many purposes Sir the real head of the foreign office. Thomas Sanderson is the successor to Sir Phillip Currie, who ruled over this great department from 1889 to 1893, when he was sent as ambassador to Constantinople. The clark, is apt to mislead the public as to the era have given way, and in both cases will be obvious that an under secretary who presently becomes ambassador at the most difficult capital in Europe, Parls excepted, must be a very able man. Sir Thomas Sanderson, though as unlike Sir Phillip Currie as possible, is also a very able man, who has been nearly forty years in the foreign office, except when assigned to special duty outside. One such assignment in his case was in connection with the Alabama arbitration at

MAY WORK IN DIFFERENT LINES. If he is the official who is pitted agains our Mr. Olney, the personal side of this controversy will be interesting. Sir Thomas Sanderson is a perfectly trained diplomatist. Mr. Olney is a first-class lawyer, who knew nothing of diplomacy till he was suddenly made secretary of state on Mr. Gresham's death. He will necessarily take a legal view of the Venezuelan dispute. Sir Thomas Sanderson will take a diplomatic view, which includes the legal view and goes beyond it adding to it the view of the man of the world and of the negotiation, whose first duty is to conduct every controversy to a peaceful is so dangerous in public affairs as the purely legal mind, especially when it belongs to a England in the east. man of great force of character, self-confidence, and even, as his Massachusetts friends say of Mr. Olney, stubbornness. He will argue to Lord Salisbury as he would argue to the supreme court, on straight lines. What is legally defensible or provable the lawyer is apt to think universally applicable and capable of enforcement. Moreover, the lawyer and the diplomatist use the same word is different senses. Their minds do not really meet. These are but some of the difficulties arising out of our American habit of manu facturing diplomatists, including not only secretaries of state, but foreign ministers and ambassadors, out of such material as we happen to have at hand. Diplomacy is a profession, in which training semetimes counts for more than capacity. There is, too, in the foreign office at London a staff, or rather there are many sets of staffs of trained men there are docketed archives, there are records of all important cases from the beginning down to the latest dispatch, there are masses of ordered information of every kind relating to every possible subject of controversy, and men who know where to lay hands on them and exactly how to use them; men expert is the preparation of minutes and diplomatic briefs, precise writers and all the rest. Our State department is in comparison most meagerly equipped. I have heard more than one secretary of state complain that he was at a disadvantage for these reasons.

THREE SHREWD MANIPULATORS. Sir Thomas Sanderson may be called an ideal permanent under secretary, exact, learned, lucid, patient, skillful in all his business. He haz, of course, Lord Salisbury over him, and Lord Salisbury, now that Prince Bismarck is in retirement, is probably the first diplomatist in Europe. Such are the circumstances in which our government enters upon this Venezuelan discussion. It ought perhaps to be added that Mr. Chamberlain is also to be reckoned among th British forces, Mr. Chamberlain, as colonial secretary, has jurisdiction over British Guiana, and the first thing we hear of Mr. Chamberlain is that he has ordered two Maxim guns to the front. With or without Maxim guns, Mr. Chamberlain is always formidable antagonist. He has, moreover, the advantage of a considerable acquaintance with America and American methods, acquired as chief British commissioner of the North American Fisherles commission in

This rather long account of some of the persons concerned in this Venezuelan negotlation on the British side may serve to suggest that we are not going to have a walkover. The American who relies upon generalities may expect it, but his patriotic expectations will be disappointed. The Monroe Olney is said to have defined it in his disin any dispatch or other diplomatic communi- the advantage of foreigners.

cation addressed by our government to any foreign government.

MONROE DOCTRINE A MYSTERY.

That of itself indicates one of the obsta-

cles we have to encounter. Here is a doc trine, which we regard as well settled and of binding obligation upon all persons concerned, yet the doctrine depends on interpretation, on collation, on the assemblage of sevoral different state papers, and when it has been put into legal English by a legal mind the question remains whether England or Europe will assent to it, and whether it is applicable to the present case. We think we know what we mean by it, but almost every public man in America who has handled the subject puts a different meaning on it, o

classes of subjects, or takes one fact and rejects another, or, as ex-Governor Campbell of Oblo did at Tammany hall last Fourth of Whole Course of the Campaign Will Furnish July, boldly adds new articles of his own. I dwell on these general considerations rather than on the particulars of the Venezuelan boundary question, partly because these particulars are still imperfectly known,

and still more because I think it important that we should all try to have a clear notion of the true nature and extent of the task on which the president and his secretary of state are understood to have entered with, as M. Emile Ollivier said to France early in 1870, a light heart.

SALISBURY IS HANGING BACK. The general position of the English government has been indicated in London. Lord (Copyrighted, 1895, by Press Publishing Company.) Salisbury, it can only be he, though the remarks occur in a newspaper, suggests dryly that the American note requires the more careful consideration because its statements and arguments must have been drawn chiefly from Venezuelan sources. Like Lord Rosebery, Lord Salisbury declares himself willing to submit to arbitration all there is to arbitrate on, namely, the frontier-but not the first week or more of the session will be workers' congress, which meets in July right of Great Britain to territory of which given up to interpellations largely in regard she has long been in possession by occupa- to Madagascar, and, not unlikely, they may tion or under the title she took over by conquest from the Dutch.

There is a suggestion from another source that the English answer is kept back because Lord Sallsbury is trying to induce other Eu- French soldiers have been killed by the bulropean powers to join him in a refusal to accept the Monroe doctrine. That is a mere which ordinary precautions would have cerguess, and not a plausible one. Be that as tainly largely averted. it may, our demand for a particular form of arbitration, or for arbitration covering everything which Venezuela claims, may land us in some curious perplexities. Suppose England refuses, what are we going to do? Logically, the next step would be to propose to submit the difference between us and her to arbitration. We should then go be-Olney's, might be specially referred, and fore a tribunal of arbitration in order to would in that case probably come into the obtain a decision on the point whether Engalarmingly near reducing arbitration to an absurdity.

BARBARIANS BROUGHT TO TERMS.

I have left myself room for only the briefest remark on what are still the two capital points of European and Asiatic diplomacy, use of the official terms, under secretary and Turkey and China. Both these Asiatic powreal importance of these positions. But it British fleet has proved the best form of moral suasion. England must share with five other powers the credit of bringing the Turk to his knees. She is, however, the one who has put most heart into the business, and also the one who put her ships in motion. The sultan might well have lain awake o' nights listening for the thunder of British guns from that British flect at Lemnos. He has accepted the ultimatum of the powers, and signed the decree pledging him to orms in Armenia. He does it in a shuffling way, but he does it. If it saves his Mussulman pride to announce that he is about to institute reforms for all parts of his empire and all classes of his people, beginning with Anatolia, no great harm is done The real difficulty will begin with the exe cution of these promises, and especially with an effective Christian supervision. Matters in China go more simply. The Chinese, like the Turk, know no argument but force. They are ordinarily as dilatory as the Turk, or more so, but on a mere question of cutting off the heads of eighteen Chinamen of low caste they can proceed promptly enough. What is really important is that the vigor of Lord Salisbury has made every European life in determination if that be possible. Nothing China safe, and has restored much of the prestige of which recent events had deprived

GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

GUILTY OF GROSS NEGLIGENCE

Corean Representatives Severely TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 19 .- (New York World Cable-Special Telegram.)-The World correspondent is authorized to state that the Japanese government now admits that Japanese subjects have been guilty of serious irregularities in Corea.

The government here was misled by the first reports, of its official agents. It was not the Soski alone who were actively concerned in the disturbances in Scoul. Japanese soldiers excerted Tai Wan Kun to the palace and failed to preserve order during the tumult. General Miura, Japan's minister to Corea, is chargeable with gross negligence, if nothing worse. The conduct of the entire Japanese legation at Seoul during the disturbances, and also of the guards and the police, will be subjected to the strictest inquiry. Several arrests have already been

made, and others are to follow, The World correspondent is especially authorized to say that the government of Japan will conceal nothing. It desires that the fullest publicity be given to the circumstances attending the riot, no matter who is implicated.

Russia, France and Germany are wholly satisfied now. The indemnity Japan is to receive for restoring the Leao Tong peninsula to China is fixed at 1,000,000 tacls. Japan exacts a pledge that China shall never cede the Leao Tong territory to either Russia, France or Germany.

Marquis Ito, the prime minister, and the other ministers of the cabinet, visited Count Okuma at his residence today, and had a long conference with him. Okuma has been

TROUBLE IN CHILIS MINISTRY Concession Granted a Peravian Com-

invited to return to the government.

pany the Cause of a Dispute. syright, 1895, by Press Publishing Company. COLON, Colombia, Oct. 19.-(New York World Cable-Special Telegram.)-According to the latest dispatches from Valparaiso the cause is a difference of opinion between the foreign minister, Claudio Matte, as to the the congress ceded the privileges of explciting guano deposits at a certain period. The company maintains that its occupancy of the guano lands should be reckened only from the date when it was given possession of them by the government. With this the finance mindoctrine upon which we rest is not yet an ister agreed, and issued a decree accordingly. accepted part of international law. Mr. The fereign minister, however, dissented, contending that the time of occupancy began at

France Shows No Disposition to Let Go in the Waller Case.

UNITED STATES IS ASKING TOO MUCH

Transcript of the Madagascar Military Court Will Not Be Furnished.

applies it in a different way to different RIBOT GOVERNMENT MAY FALL ON IT

Embarrassing Interpellations.

QUEER STATUS OF THE CARMAUX STRIKE

Workmen of the Big Glass Factory Remain Idle While Cavalry Patrols the Town, Which is Officially Quiet.

PARIS, Oct. 19 .- (New York World Cable -Special Telegram.)-Telegrams from New York and Washington have revived French interest in and animated the discussion of the Waller case, and the question is likely to prove one of the features of the opening days of the approaching session of Parilament. The budget is not ready, so that the result in the fall of the Ribot ministry. Charges freely made in influential quarters of Paris show an almost incredible mismanagement of the war, in which barely a dozen lets of the enemy, but thousands by diseases

As to the Waller case, I have been able to obtain accurate official information as to its present status and prospects, which must have created serious apprehensions in the was proclaimed, and which tried all offenses,

MAY NOT GIVE THE TRANSCRIPT. The French ministry claims that the Amer- The workmen declined to accept his terms, can government would have no more right and the struggle continued. o demand or expect a dossier of the forthcoming trial in Paris of O'Brien for the murder of Waddell, if O'Brien is convicted, they maintain that there is no precedent in ment. Therefore, if a dossier be finally gives as a matter of courtesy. It is a fact, howas a reflection upon both the officials of the dor Eustis, of whose even aggressive patriotle enthusiasm there can certainly be no loubt, after his London speech, may be expected to maintain that the circumstances of in that the French occupation of Tamatave permit them to try and convict an American treaty between the United States and the ong established government of Madagascar. There is the principle involved of protection of not only citizens of the United States, but any country foreign to attacking nation in

various colonizing expeditions throughout the GIVES WALLER A BAD NAME. The Waller case is from the foregoing statement a delicate and complicated one, and its final issue only problematical. As to the fact printed here today that Paul Bray, Waller's son-in-law, has preferred charges against Consul Edward T. Wetter, Waller's successor, I learn that the French government is in possession of an intercepted letter from Waller at Tamatave to his wife in Antananarivo, denouncing two Americans then on their way to Antananarivo as French spies. Had this charge been communicated by Mrs. Waller to the Hova authorities, as the French ministry claim Waller intended should be done, the two Americans would certainly have been put to death in Antananarivo. French officials here say there was

everything in his duty as consul in Waller's action toward his two fellow citizens.

M. Brunet, deputy for the Isle Reunion, generally, said to the correspondent of the World today that he would not press his interpellation against the government of the prison officials present did not understand United States in the Waller case, further than perhaps to commute his sentence to a short

Waller's personal character. O'BRIEN STUBBORNLY SILENT. The trial of O'Brien, above noted, promis to be a curious one. During a long incarcrisis in the Chilian cabinet continues. Its ceration he had preserved stolid silence, mak ing no excuse or explanation of his mur finance minister, Forique Maciver, and the derous assault upon his former associate. He has also persistently refused to employ counights of the Peruvian company to which sel, and a handsomely dressed woman from New York recently applied to the United States embassy, stating she had vainly urged O'Brien to allow her to seek legal assistance, and asking the embassy to intervene. Of course, however, nothing could be done in the face of O'Brien's continued refusal. Waddell was equally reticent during the week before he finally succumbed to the three pistol gram.)—This morning Judge Edgerton apshots, and the cause of the quarrel may never patch to Mr. Bayard, and this we are cold is the date of the contract. He accused his col- be known. It is fully established that O'Brien signers: James T. Nortga at Elk Point and has petitioned for delay, alleging that urgent and bank note robbery at Ostend. It is unthe first attempt to give it a definite form league of causing a pecuniary loss to Chili, to is the famous New York bunco man whose O. C. Stuart at Chamberlain, vice C. E. Morescape at Utica created such a sensation a row, resigned.

few years ago, and Waddell is a former few years ago, and Waddell is a former gambler of Louisville, Ky. O'Brien's conviction at the trial, which will come on next week, is certain, but he probably will not be guillotined, because of the sentiment toward him as an American citizen.

STARTING CASTELLANE'S CASTLE. The houses on the plot of land bought from Binder, the carriage manufacturer, by Comte Boni de Castellane have been torn down, and the palace which Jay Gould's money will build on the site must shortly be begun. The site is one of the best and most fashionable Failure to Invite Them to the Ceremonies in Paris, at the Avenue Malakoff and Avenue Bols du Boulogne, and is about threequarters of an acre in extent.

Paris society is rife with rumors this week of another international alliance. Antonio Terry said today that his marriage with Miss Sybl Sanderson is positively arranged for next month, as his present wife's suit for divorce will be granted before then.

Negotiations for the purchase of Galignani's Mersenger, in which Mr. Kohlsaat and a Chicago syndicate have been reported as the principals, have fallen through, and the present owner, a rich Englishman, proposes to equip it thoroughly and offer the editorship to some prominent American journalist, and make it a metropolitan Angle-American newspaper. STORY OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

The great glass workers' strike at Carmaux has taken a sensational form in the alleged attempt to assassinate M. Resseguier, chairman of the company. The strike is extraordinary among recent labor disputes. Fifteen hundred glass workers have been idle for three months past. The dispute originated thus: Baudot, a member of the Carmaux glass workers' trade union, was chosen to represent his fellow workers at the national glass each year. He gave due notice of his absence to M. Resseguier, and attended the congress. On his return to the factory he was discharged; but since 1884, when the law was passed conferring liberty of association upon French workmen, delegates of workmen's unions have always been allowed to be present at trade congresses, provided due notice of absence were given. Baudot's comrades, therefore, struck work, declining to resume until he was reinstated. M. Pures, socialist deputy for Carmaux, hurried to the workmen's headquarters and urged the men to resume work without delay, contending it United States. In the first place the dossier out of the union funds until some other emtave is now in the possession of the French 1,500 men to draw strike pay for a longer ployment could be found for him than for ministry, but they have neither promised or shorter period. After some hesitancy the the court which tried and convicted Waller ter, however, declined to reopen his factory, was one of perfectly competent jurisdiction, and thus transformed the strike into a lockas much so, indeed, as any established court out. Within a few weeks some \$40,000 were in France itself. It was not only not a drum- subscribed to enable the workmen to hold out. head or special court-martial, but was a per- Ultimately M. Resseguier declared himself. manent court, established when martial law ready to re-engage the workmen one by one on his own terms, because he evidently the Waller case being only one case of many. desired to exclude all those who had taken active part in organizing the trade union.

COERCION ALSO FAILED. The government did all in its power to coerce the men into submission, but without than a dorsier of the Walter case. In fact avail. Detachments of police and soldiers were drafted into the town and arbitrary ardiplomatic history of any nation for such a rests made. M. Resseguier sent to Belgium demand, and, indeed, I am informed such for workmen, who, as soon as they underdemand has been made by but one govern- stood the state of affairs, struck work in urn. Some few were retained in the factory the American government, it will be purely by main force, but they refused to work. Then come the news that M. Resseguier had ever, that as such a gift might be construed been shot by an anarchist workman. The news lacked, and still lacks, confirmation, for court and the military government of Tama- not only is M. Resseguler in perfect health, tave this may be the insuperable obstacle to but no one except a man in M. Resseguier's its surrender. On the other hand, Ambassa- pay saw or heard anything of the outrage although the street was full of people at the time the shot is said to have been fired. The news is thought to be an attempt on the part of M. Resseguier to allenate public sympathy the Waller accusation and trial were peculiar. from the workmen. The alleged assault on M. Resseguier had been used as a pretext for and establishment of a court there did not filling the town with cavalry. Charges are made at regular intervals down the principal citizen who was protected by the terms of a streets, although, according to official dispatches, perfect calm prevails. At last the socialist party has decided to take action, and yesterday it issued a strong manifesto in favor of the workmen. It is addressed to "Republican France," and signed by fifty-five deputies and twenty-two municipal councillors. The Paris municipal council has, besides, voted the second sum of \$4,000 in sunport of the strikers, and many other municipalities all over the country have followed. The past deputation of socialist deputies has waited upon M. Ribot and extorted from him promises to see that justice is done and that the government representatives do not exceed their functions. BALLARD SMITH.

> FOUND OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD. Still Sticking on the Pike on Which it Was Impaled.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by LONDON, Oct. 19 .- The Liverpool Post oday claims to have unearthed head of Oliver Cromwell, which said to have been found in the possession of the Wilkinson family of no truth in the charge, and express wonder Scalichart, Kent, which, it is added, possesses that the American government would inter- the complete record of the head's alleged adfere in behalf of such a man as Waller. ventures. According to these documents, Oli-They also had a letter from Consul Wetter ver Cromwell's embalmed head, after his o Waller, seized among Waller's effects, in body, with those of his prominent lieutenwhich the former recounts the above alleged ants, was disinterred after the accession of facts, saying that while he (Wetter) will do Charles II to the throne, was placed on a pike, with those of Ireign and Bradshaw, over behalf, he could not, therefore, be expected Westminster Hall. During a storm, it is reto do more in view of Waller's treacherous lated, the pikestaff was broken, the head fell to the ground and was picked up by a sentry, who concealed it in his cloak and took it who has interested himself particularly in home, where, fearing discovery, he hid it in the Waller case and in Madagascar affairs the chimney. On his deathbed the soldier confessed what he had done to his attending doctor, who took possession of the head. After various vicarious adventures, including allowing of the interview of the being placed on exhibition in a public show, second secretary of Minister Eustis and Con- Cromwell's head passed into the possession of sul Alexander with Waller in prison, as the the Wilkinson family. The head was kept in English, but he declared he would protest and has evidently suffered from exposure and an oak box, is still impaled on a pike head

EXPECT A MASSACRE AT KINGSTON. term as a matter of courtesy. Brunet has Unruly Maroons Have Broken Out in lived much in Madagascar, and denounces Force and Threaten the Town.

Copyright, 1885, by Press Publishing Cor KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 19 .- (New York World Cable-Special Telegram.)-The maroons, who surprised Fuller's wood, have today resorted to violence, invading the estate in overwhelming forces, threatening to attack

the town. The Black river police are powerless resist them and troops have been ordered to march from this city tonight and with all expedition to the scene of the disturbance. There is intense excitement here, inspired by the apprehension that the bloody insurrection of the last century is about to be re-enacted.

Appointed Commissioners SIOUX FALLS, Oct. 19.-(Special Tele-

People of Alsace-Lorraine Gave Him a Cordial Welcome.

BAVARIANS CONSPICUOUSLY ABSENT

Causes Much Comment.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LOBANOFF'S VISIT Was Much More Than a Social Call Upon

the Emperor. BICYCLES ISSUED TO THE ARMY

Evident Intention of the Government to Push Prosecutions Against Socialist Speakers and

Newspapers.

(Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, Oct. 19.-The enthusiasm which as been aroused in Alsace-Lorraine over the presence there during the past week of the emperor and empress of Germany has pleased his majesty greatly. At Chateau Urville, for instance, while the throng of people outside was thickly lining all approaches to the castle and cheering vociferously, the emperor remarked to General von Hahnke: This looks, indeed, as if this had become nce more German soil."

The emperor's manner throughout was pleasant and urbane in the extreme, and the kind words which the empress addressed to the deputation of ladies from Metz seemed to make a deep impression upon them.

While going over the battlefields around Metz his majesty required no explanation, having studied the ground thoroughly, so as to be familiar with every foot of it, naming at a giance the villages, farms and hills dotting the country, remarking: "That was | Merchants have organized for the purpose of where the brave Forty-sixth lost so many men," etc.

The fact that not a single member of the Bayarian royal house was invited to the fetes at Weerth was much commented upon, and particularly as the late Emperor Frederick ersonally commanded the Bavarian troops uring the war and the latter shared largely in the triumph of the German arms at the battle of Woerth. The official prots furnishes no satisfactory explanation of the fact.

CHIEF POLITICAL EVENT. Politically the chief event of the week has been the visit of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky to Hubertstock, Emperor William's shooting box, which is held to be a fact of prime importance. Commenting on this visit, a well informed foreign officer officially said to a representative of the Associated press: "This visit is much more than one of courtesy. It is intended to show to France and the rest of Europe that the new ruler of Russia means to maintain friendly relations with Germany. Count Lobanoff-Rostovsky left Germany with conviction that this country's policy also enlightened regarding the relations between Germany and Austria. During the audience the emperor repeatedly assured Count Lobanoff-Rostovsky of Germany's keen desire to maintain friendly relations with Russia, and during the dinner which fot pers belonging to prisoners named Watanabe lowed his majesty again referred to the subject, remarking in drinking to his guest that he hoped the misunderstandings of the past were forgotten and that they would not

In order to practically test the availability of fast passenger steamers the government has chartered the Hamburg-American lin steamship Normannia, and during the autumn and winter will use her in dispatch and re connoitering service. Four naval officers and a score of other naval men will be detailed on board of her, in addition to the Normannia's regular crew.

BICYCLES FOR THE ARMY. Each regiment of German infantry is now eceiving six bicycles of the most improved construction for use during the army maneuvers and for future use in time of war should there be necessity for them.

The passage of the speech which Herr Liebknecht made before the socialist congress at Breslau, for which he is charged with lese majeste, referring to some recent remarks of his majesty, which the socialist leader described as "an utterance bred partly by ridiculous conceit and partly by burning hatred." The editor of the Hanover Socialist Journal, which was the only publication which dared to print the above remark, has the also been arrested and charged with lese mateste. It is the government's manifest intention to deal severely with Herr Liebknecht and also, if possible, to suppress the socialist

organ Vorwaerts by legal police interference. At a public meeting held in the Pantheon at Leipsic on Tuesday last, at which Herr Liebknecht was the chief speaker, the meet ing was stopped and the audience was dis persed by the police after the orators had

been speaking twenty minutes. CELEBRATING THE FALL OF METZ. The Emperor Frederick Memorial church will be dedicated here on Monday, in the presence of the emperor. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the capitulation of Metz, October 27, as a memorial to Prince Frederick Charles, who captured the city of Metz, will be celebrated in Berlin in grand style. The year ago. recruits of the guard corps will swear allegiance the same day. A dinner also will

The emperor has conferred the honor of special gala court uniform upon the senators of the Berlin Academy of Fine Arts. The uniform closely resembles the costume of the veteran senators.

H. Zollner's two-act opera, "Die Uberfal." based upon an episode of the war of 1870-71. was performed this week at Munich with success by Herr Zollner, director of the New York Liederkranz.

The experience with the two-year military service, according to statements credited to General Bronsart von Sipeldorff, the minister for war, are unfavorable, and the matter, it is claimed, will be brought before the Reichstag.

Yielding to the advice of his friends and lawyers, Mr. Louis Stern of New York, it is understood, has reconsidered his intention of forfeiting his ball, \$0,000 marks (\$20,000) and now intends to undergo the two weeks imprisonment to which he was sentenced, in and saying that if a suitable time is fixed the United States authorities.

### THE BEE BULLETIN.

her Forecast for Nebraska-Fair; Growing Warmer; South Winds Page, 1. Olney Has a Hard Game.

France Inclined to Be Stubborn. Absorption of Alsace-Lorraine.

England Deliberately Forces a Crisis. 2. Jim Corbett Released from Custody.

Murphy Makes Some New Records, 3. Harry Garfield Wants Time. London's Coming Social Season.

Vanderbilts and the Union Pacific.

4. Last Week in Local Society.
Omaha Women and Art Affairs.

5. Oil Inspector Hilton's Startling Defense. Affairs at South Omaha. W. C. T. U. Work Among Railroad Men.

6. Council Bluffs Local Matters. Desperate Work of an Iowa Negro.

7. Divorce Applicants Crowd the Courts. Incidents of the Local Campaign. Switchmen Perfect Their Union. 10. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. Fair Consucto's Ducal Demesne.

11. In the World of Electricity. Amusement Notes and Gossip. Echoes from the Ante Room.

12. Editorial and Comment. 13. Plans for Massing of Troops.

Universalism the Spirit of Truth. 15. Commercial and Financial.

16. Chat with Alexander Graham Bell. 18. Weekly Grist of Sporting Gossip. About Next Season's Wheels.

19. Thrilling Experience of Two Children. Stirring Career of John I. Blair. Mark Twain in Stormy Mood. 20. "A Woman Intervenes."

some months hence he promises to return to Bavaria, undergo his sentence of imprisonment and donate the amount of his bail to the various local charities.

Mr. Henry Gilbert, the United States con sul at Liege, Belgium, announces his engagement to Miss Margaret Buelow, daughter of Prussian general, and sister of an officer of the Guard corps. The family is wealthy, and Miss Buelow has a dot of 120,000 marks.

The merchants of Sonneburg are much offended at the reports in certain American papers of the alleged utterances of Mr. Dwight J. Partello, the United States consul at that place, in which he is quoted as having charged them with systematic undervaluation of the goods which they have exported to America to avoid payment of duties. forcing Mr. Partello to retract, and in order to obtain other satisfaction. They will interriew him on his return to his post from America. In the meanwhile, they have appealed for redress to Frank H. Mason, United States consul general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, whose territory includes Sonneburg.

PLOT TO ASSASSINATE COUNT ITO. Police at Tokio Unearth a Conspiracy

of Considerable Extent. ht. 1895, by Press Publishing Company. TOKIO, Japan, Oct. 4 (via Victoria, B. C. Oct. 19.)-(Special Correspondence New York World.)-The police of Tokio have been hard at work since September 20 unraveling an extensive plot against the lives of the prime minister and other high officials. The scheme of assassination included also some European envoys to Japan, some think. The first arrest was made September 25. Four suspects vere seized the next day and constables sent to Minto province, on the eastern coast, brought in sixty alleged conspirators the following day. The official organ of the government was allowed to state, finally, that a arge body of Soshi was concerned in the an outspoken, frank policy of peace. He was project, and that simultaneous attacks were to have been made upon Marquis Ito and a number of his colleagues in the ministry.

Indications that money to carry out the movement had been supplied from a higher source than the Scshi class were found in paand Shinozaki. The prime minister's residence is surrounded night and day by a strong police guard. So are also the houses of most cabinet ministers. The legations of Russia, France, Germany and China are care-

fully protected. Count Mutsu, depressed by the turn his illness has taken, has asked to be permanently relieved from the foreign ministry. Premier Ito is strongly opposed to his retiring, preferring that he should remain absent

on sick leave. Mr. Hayashi, Japanese envoy to China, and Li Hung Chang are diligently discussing the erms of a new commercial treaty. Li Hung Chang is embarrassed because he can get no assistance, for no Chinese official of high standing can be persuaded to join him in performing so unpopular a duty.

The Chinese government is much disturbed by the British demand that the exceptional penalty of banishment shall be inflicted upon the ex-viceroy of Szechuen for complicity in the Chengtu riots. It is hinted that the court has gone as far as it dares. The members of the Salvation army in Japan have adopted the native costume, with the view of identifying themselves with the mass of the people, but the effect is to make them look nuch more foreign, especially the women, than aliens in general. Their proceedings have as yet excited very little curiosity.

An American trading company is said to have secured the privilege of working twelve of the principal mines in Corea.

KAFFIR SHARES TAKE A TUMBLE. Still Higher Than a Year Ago in Spite

of the Recent Decline. (Copyrighted, 1895, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, Oct. 19 .- The Economist today, compares the prices of shares in thirty companies on Thursday last with those of Sepshares still exhibit an appreciation of about authority since the day in which the govern-£52,000,000 when compared with the price a ment of Dematara wrongfully decided to

The prince of Wales has been invited to place himself at the head of a movement to celebrate the centenary of a land mark in zuela. Masonic history which will occur in 1896. The United States ambassador, Hon.

sea for her gun trials. Baron de Hirsch, the wealthy sportsman and assurances were urgently demanded that and banker, has sold his magnificent estate in the future no Venezuelan soldlers should in Hungary to Prince Frederick Charles von be allowed to cross the stream on that side Hohenlohe, son of the German chancellor,

At the national cat show at the Crystal palace this week over 300 cats were shown in nearly fifty classes. The Daily Telegraph has sent Dr. W. D. Grace, the great English cricketer, a check for \$25,000, representing 100,000 shilling subscriptions through that paper, as a testimony

of esteem for the veteran player.

Detectives to Identify Suspects. BRUSSELS, Oct. 19 .- The Independence business requires his presence in New York, derstood that the prisoners are also wanted by fair sattlement of the question."

# FORCING A CRISIS

English Cabinet Determined to End a Long Drawn Out Controversy.

SENDS AN ULTIMATUM TO VENEZUELA

Demands Reparation for Arrests Made in the Disputed Territory.

SPECULATION ON THE PROBABLE REPLY

General Opinion Among Diplomats that it Will Be a Negative One.

YIELDING WOULD BE FATAL TO CRESPO

Latest Demand Said to Be Very

Similar in Terms to One Submitted Some Time Ago by the British Government. LONDON, Oct. 19.-The St. James Gazette

this afternoon follows up its disclosures of yesterday regarding the policy of the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, regarding Venezuela, with the apparent determination of the British government to uphold its claim by force of

arms, by making the following statement: "We are in a position to state that the marquis of Salisbury has sent an ultimatum to President Crespo, which not only sets out the demands of the British government for reparation on account of the arrest of the leputation and inspectors of police at Uruan, but it also states the terms upon which Great Britain will definitely determine the boundary dispute with that republic. The ultimatum is now enroute to President Crespo, if it is not already delivered to

"This final action was decided upon by the narquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain before the former's recent holiday in France. Both the marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are in perfect agreement as to the necessity of ending the frontier dispute, even if Venezuela has to be brought to terms by methods which are the most effective in reaching an understanding with South American republics.

"The instructions to station Maxims on the frontier are to be associated in the dispatch only in the sense that guns will be necessary to overawe those Venezuelans who are not likely to pay attention to President Crespo and the government at Caracas, whatever agreement the latter may make with Great Britain after a study of the marquis

of Salisbury's message." The St. James Gazette also publishes a etter, signed Hugh Watt, deploring the retrograde condition of British Guiana, due, it is claimed, to the attempt to bolster up the decaying sugar cane industry, but predicting that Mr. Chamberlain's policy will

revive its industrial prospects. The Press at lion late this afternoon stated the gov, ... ent had not announced a reply to the u matum sent to Venezuela and that the foreign office had not even received an intimation that it had been delivered to President Crespo. Probably this accounts for the fact the foreign office will only confirm the St. James Gazette story of the sending of the ultimatum to the extent of saying it is true that the marquis of Saliebury is taking steps to inform Venezuela that reparation is required for the Urquan

outrages: VENEZUELA'S PROBABLE REPLY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.-The answer of enezuela to the British ultimatum seems to be clearly foreshadowed in an official statement from the Venezuelan minister of foreign relations. This has been received in Washington. It states with positiveness the attitude and policy of Venezuela upon the exact subjects covered in the ultimatum and in Minister Chamberlain's letter to the governor of British Guina. Those official statements disclose the fact that the present ultimatum is the repetition of a demand made by Great Britain in November last. As Great Britain has no minister in Venezuela, relations between the two countries being broken off, the German minister consented to act in presenting the British demand. Venezuela promptly rejected the demand and refused to give the assurances Great Britain asked. The refusal was accompanied by restatement of all Venezuela claimed.

The circumstances of the demand and refusal are given as follows in the official statement of the Venezuelan foreign office received here: "In September last the government knew that the high authorities of Demarra, British Guiana, were ready to make protests and raise questions because some Venezuelan soldiers had crossed the river Cuyuni, near the place where the so-called English station was located, and had felled timber on the right bank of the river. Information has been received here that this movement began by some threats of the colonial agents to arrest a certain Venezuelan citizen who had resided at that point for a long time. It was liscussing the reaction of the Kaffir market, also known that the band of Venezulean soldiers had crossed the river only for the purpose of celebrating the national festivity tember 30, and holds that the depreciation of of July 5, in the house of some of their the market value is £16,500,000, or 16 per friends residing in that territory. British cent. In spite of this decline, however, some colonial agents who have exercised their occupy that part of the Venezuelan territory were allowed to continue in their place without being molested by the forces of Vene-

"Such was the state of affairs when in the early part of last November the German Thomas F. Bayard, left town on Thursday legation, which was in charge of the protection and on Friday he was the guest of Captain of British interests in Venezuela, received Lord Charles Bereaford, on board the battle- telegram from Berlin, in which, in the name ship Magnificent, which went to the North of the British cabinet, mention was made of a supposed violation of the colonial frontier and go to the right bank of the Cuyuni river.

"A declaration of this kind by Venezuela would have been equivalent to an implied recognition of the alleged rights of Great Britain to the possession of that territory and would have also implied the withdrawal of the several protests made by Venezuela ever since 1887 against any infringement or abridgement of her territory. Under these circumstances no hesitation was possible, and the answer given by the department of Belge says that English detectives have ar- foreign relations, far from giving the assuraddition to a fine of 6,000 marks, for insult- rived at Bruge to identify the three prisoners, ances demanded by the British cabinet, served ing Baron Tuelgen, deputy commissioner of Russell, Allen and Killoran, believed to be the only to make a repetition of all that the rethe Spa at Kessinger. In this case Mr. notorious American postoffice robbers, and a public of Venezuela had said against the Stern will undergo his sentence in the state woman named Anna Jones, who was recently claims of Great Britain, sithough stating at

The amount statement from the Venezuelan